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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Black Crook.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A Midsummer

NIGHT'S DREAM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—

MAIDEN PEARL.

GERMAN THEATRE, 43 and 44 Broadway.—Or-

chestra in der Unterwelt.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Ticket of Leave

MAN.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—La Dame

au Camille.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Captain Scurvy—

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.

BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-

way and Thirtieth street.—Devil's Auction.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Gymnastics,

acrobatics, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 1 and 4 West 24th street.—

MORRIS—THE TWO BROTHERS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway.—Waltz, Cordon

A SINGULAR MISTAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway.—Entor-

tainment, singing, dancing and burlesque.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—Songs,

dances, acrobatics, burlesque, &c.—FAD.

PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic

talent, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway.—

Maids, Farce, Pastoral, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—The

Picnic, Maids, &c.

NO. 805 BROADWAY.—Magic, Music and Mystery.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Magna

MOORELYN OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian

Minstrelsy, Ballads and Burlesque.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—

Science and Art.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Op-

era.—THE BANNER OF SWITZERLAND.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 26, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-

day evening, November 25.

Russia and Austria, with most of the minor powers,

except Napoleon's plan of a conference on the Ital-

ian question. It is thought that Prussia and Eng-

land will also be represented. The Pope protests, in

advance, against any interference with the temporal

power.

Two of the cabinet ministers of Italy were returned as

Deputies to the Parliament after a sharp election con-

test. Garibaldi's health was improved. It is alleged

that his illness was caused by the harsh treatment of

the Italian prison officers who sought to force him to

leave the country.

The Seward-Stanley correspondence on the subject of

the Alabama claims is to be called for in the English

House of Commons next Thursday. The Fenian ex-

ecution continued in the manufacturing cities of England

and some of the towns of Ireland. Demonstrations

were made on Sunday, but no riot occurred. Serious

bread riots occurred in Belfast, Ireland, but they were

suppressed.

Congress closed at 9 1/2 for money in London. Five-

centies were at 70 1/2 in London and 70 1/2 in Frankfort.

The Liverpool cotton market closed heavy, with mid-

dling uplands at 5d. Broadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions quiet.

By the steamship city of Washington, at this port

yesterday, we received this of newspapers from Ireland

dated to the 14th of November. The points of the mail

details were embraced in our English files by the

America and Saxonia, communications from which have

already appeared in the Herald.

CONGRESS.

Congress reassembled yesterday at noon.

In the Senate a resolution calling for the payment of

James Hamilton was considered on the floor.

The stock market was dull yesterday. Government

securities were steady. Gold rose to 147 1/2, and closed at

148.

There was no improvement in trade in commercial

circles yesterday; for most articles, however, previous

prices were maintained. Coffee was quiet, but steady,

while cotton was dull and lower. On Chicago the flour

market was dull, but generally steady. What was dull,

but firm. Corn was steady and quiet. Pork and

lard were dull and heavy, while lard was more sought

after and rather firmer. Freight, through quiet, was

steady. Naval stores remained dull, while petroleum

was in fair demand and firm. There prevailed a fair de-

mand for beef cattle yesterday, and previous prices were

maintained. The lower grades, however, were heavy

and a trifle lower. The number on sale was 1,550 head,

which brought the following prices:—10c, a 17c, for

extra, 15c, a 16c, for prime, 14c, a 15c, for

first quality, 13c, a 14c, for fair to good,

11c, a 12c, for ordinary, and 8c, a 10c, for inferior.

Milk cows were dull and heavy at prices varying from

\$55 to \$100; stock accumulating. Veal calves were

fully 1c, per lb. lower, and quiet at the reduction.

Extra lots were obtainable at 11c; prime, 11c, a

11c; ordinary and common, 10c, a 10c, and in-

ferior, 8c, a 9c. Sheep and lambs were heavy, and prices

were about 1c, per lb. lower; the demand was moderate,

while the offerings comprised about 6,500 head. We

quote extra sheep at 5c, per lb.; prime, 5c; ordinary

and common, 4c, a 4c, and inferior, 3c, a 3c; extra

lambs, 6c; medium to good, 5c, a 5c, and in-

ferior, 4c, a 4c. By the head several lots sold at

\$10 to \$20. The swine market was quiet and

per lb. lower, heavy prime corn fed selling 6c, a 6c,

fair to good 6c, a 6c, and common and rough at

5c, a 5c; the supply was moderate. The total re-

ceipts were 5,243 hogs, 81 milch cows, 991 veal

calves, 39,847 sheep and lambs and 25,761 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An expedition was recently sent from this city to St.

Thomas and St. John to take possession of those

islands, having been acquired by the United States

from the Danish government. Colonel Stillwell is the

Commissioner on the part of the United States, and he

is accompanied by a detachment of troops. The party

sailed in the regular St. Thomas packet, and not in a

government vessel, in order to avoid publicity. Several

vessels of the Atlantic squadron have received orders to

rendevouz at St. Thomas. Mr. Hawley, who recently

visited the islands, reports that the people are nearly all

in favor of the annexation.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday a resolu-

tion was introduced, but laid over under the rules, pro-

viding for the removal of the Convention from Albany

to New York city after the 1st of January. An amend-

ment to the report of the Committee on the Legisla-

ture relative to county or corporation aid to railroads

was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Pending

consideration in Committee of the Whole on the

Judiciary, the Convention adjourned.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday Mr.

Carter stated that the Provincial government would

take the first opportunity to obtain a renewal of the

Reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Mrs. Howell, Jeff Davis' mother-in-law, died in Mon-

teral yesterday.

Judge Chase failed to reach Richmond yesterday, and

the trial of Jeff Davis has, consequently, not yet com-

menced. A large crowd awaited round the doors of the

court room to hear the proceedings, and a company of

cavalry was present. Davis and General Lee met in the

evening for the first time since the close of the war.

A judge of a United States court in North Carolina has

been ordered to decide the competency of the Court to

determine the qualifications of its own jurors independ-

ent of military authority.

An explosion of nitro glycerine took place at South

Bergen, N. J., last evening, by which nine men were

killed, and it is impossible to estimate the number

wounded. Every house in the vicinity was damaged,

and three were demolished.

The impeachment farce.—The desperate situ-

ation of the radicals.

Once upon a time (it is an old story) a

mountain was reported in labor, and a

great multitude of people—savans, politicians

and peddlers, old women and dandies—were

gathered together to witness the awful event.

The mountain was enveloped in fog, smoke,

thunder and lightning, and its fearful groans

and rumblings, it was thought, portended the

birth of some horrible fiery dragon—perhaps

a beast with seven heads and ten horns—

when, lo and behold! the grand achievement

was only a poor little ridiculous mouse. And

such is the upshot of the painful labor of a

twelvemonth of the Judiciary Committee of

the House of Representatives looking to the

impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

The majority report of five of the seven re-

publican members of the committee, presented

by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, for im-

peachment, involves a theory of "high crimes

and misdemeanors" which, more or less, would

apply to almost every President since the

time of John Quincy Adams. The minority

report of the two other republican

members of the committee, presented

by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman,

in recommending that the whole subject be

laid on the table, quashes the indictment of

Boutwell. The other minority report from the

two democratic members of the committee

entitles them at least to the hearty thanks of

Mr. Johnson. The postponement of the subject

to Wednesday of next week betrays the mis-

givings of the impeachers as to the pulse of the

House. Before proceeding further they wish

to feel their way. In the interval to the formal

resumption of the subject there will probably

be a fermentation among the republicans

which will simmer down into sour beer or

create such a volume of gas as to blow up the

barrel.

Hard pushed, indeed, must have been Mr.

Boutwell and his impeachment colleagues

when they adopted such testimony as that of

the detective Baker concerning the alleged

affectionate relations between the plump and

irresistible Mrs. Cobb and the susceptible Mr.

Johnson. On the other hand, the evidence of

General Grant is worth something. It shows

that his cool and keen sagacity is equal to all

emergencies; that he is not the man to be

caught napping, nor the man to be cornered,

or flanked, or pumped, or surprised by cross-

questioning politicians. They tried him

thoroughly, and he was too much for them.

And what does all this prosecution signify?

The trial, conviction, condemnation and re-

moval of Mr. Johnson for these alleged high

crimes and misdemeanors? Or a desperate

expedient of the radicals, in their sore distress,

to turn the current of the popular wrath from

themselves to the man at the other end of

the avenue? Manifestly the object of the

radical scheme is to divert the public attention

from their revolutionary doings in Con-

gress to the alleged usurpations of the Presi-

dent, if they can do nothing more. By the

general verdict of this year's elections they

stand condemned from Connecticut to Califor-

nia, and back again to New York, where a

popular anti-radical majority of fifty thousand

stares them in the face. But this cut-throat

device of darkening the water will not serve

them. There is a danger in it to the republi-

can party which is thoughtful and cooled

men will, if possible, avoid; for if Andrew

Johnson's impeachment and removal be made

a party test the result will be a disruption of

the party. We have had this result prophes-

ied in all these late elections; for this thing

of impeachment, we repeat, was among the

deadweights thereof which the republican

party had to carry. The terrible drama of

radical fanaticism has here degenerated into a

misérable farce, and the farce will soon be

ended.

The radical programme for the succession

has collapsed. The eleven rebel States, includ-

ing Tennessee, reconstructed on the basis of

negro supremacy will doubtless all be hurried

up and hurried into Congress in season for the

Presidential election, and they will all be re-

radical States. But they will not be sufficient to

save the radical faction. On the programme

of universal negro suffrage, and on Mr. Chase's

ultimatum of gold for the bondholders and

national bank rugs for the people, the popular

reaction developed in Ohio and New York will

sweep, next November, the Central States and

the West as a fire sweeps over the prairies.

From the signs in the heavens and the earth

Massachusetts and Vermont will, perhaps, be

left as the only remaining monuments of radi-

calism in the mighty North. These two, with

the eleven negro States of the South, will

probably constitute the opposition to the new

administration and the new Union party in